

THE WASHINGTON HERALD

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY
The Washington Herald Company
425-427-429 Eleventh Street.
Telephone MAIN 3308.

C. T. BRAINARD, President and Editor.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES:
THE E. C. BROWN SPECIAL AGENCY
New York Office.....Tribune Bldg.
Chicago Office.....Tribune Bldg.
St. Louis Office.....Third National Bldg.
Detroit Office.....Ford Bldg.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY CARRIER:
Daily and Sunday.....\$3.00 per month
Daily and Sunday.....\$3.00 per year
Daily, without Sunday.....\$2.50 per year
Sunday, without Daily.....\$1.00 per year
Delivered at the residence at Washington, D. C.,
as second-class matter.

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TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1917.

A LINE O' CHEER EACH DAY O' THE YEAR.

First getting of an original poem, written for
The Washington Herald.

By John Kendrick Bangs.

ON A STORMY DAY.
The rain may spoil a pleasant pleasure.
And rain plans to suit your leisure.
Yet in the train
Of all its pain
Bring fruits of gladness past all measure.

The wind may vex you with its worry.
And all your careful projects hurry.
Yet on the sea
For you and me
Great ships and welcome cargoes hurry.

So wind and rain, tho' some despise you,
And here and there some voice decries you.

Despite your ill
I love you still.
And for your certain blessings prize you.
(Copyright, 1917.)

Well, it's over.

Welcome to our city, and the big
show which will be repeated on March
4, 1921, probably with a new cast.

The "hot dog" carts played several
financially successful matinees yester-
day.

And the weather man partially re-
trieved himself by springing a bright,
but cold, day.

A German submarine would have
stood very little chance on Pennsylv-
ania avenue yesterday.

Count von Bernstorff was not half
so dangerous to the welfare of this
country as a number of our alleged
statesmen.

Even the gloomy elements could
not wholly dampen the ardor of a
number of the inaugural visitors who
crowded the theaters and downtown
streets last night.

The Senate Chamber was sur-
charged yesterday with the feeling
of animosity that developed during
the debate on the armed neutrality
bill.

Remember that a number of those
soldier boys whom you will watch
as they march up the Avenue today,
are in need of positions. They have
been doing their bit for you. Do your
bit for them.

Some of the country's leading jour-
nalists pulled a rather bone-head play
Saturday night when they printed the
statement that the President had not
signed the "dry" bill. Alibis were
numerous yesterday.

The sand sprinkled to allay the
dampness of the streets during the
parade served as a boomerang when
the high wind arose. Most of those
who attended the ceremonies yester-
day received their required peck of
dirt in a lump.

What have you against reporters,
Maj. Pullman? You issue press
badges for the inaugural that are
almost valueless so far as privilege
is concerned, while hundreds whose
need of going through the lines was
not near so necessary were provided
with real means of getting through.
Remember you were a newspaper
man yourself at one time.

THE INNER WOMAN.

Short skirts and silk stockings make a
girl eat. The less a girl wears the more
she must eat to keep warm.—News story.

Mildred's taking on much weight;
It really is distressing.
The way she's added pounds of late
From this new mode of dressing.

Just yesterday she sauntered out.
To do a bit of shopping.
In skirt so short it caused a rout.
With half the street cars stopping.

Her silken hose was good to see.
They cost her half a twenty;
But, scanning them, you would agree
That too much is a plenty.

And when Mildred home returned
She called for chops and broilers;
Her soul for steaks and mutton yearned.
While cook fired up the boilers.

She asked for eggs and bacon, too.
For chicken, squash, tomatoes,
For fish croquettes and oyster stew.
For pancakes and potatoes.

For olives, radishes and soup.
Enough to feed a party;
From hunger she was all a-droop.
Her appetite was hearty.

The victuals bill last month it came.
Nine hundred bucks extensive.
This dressing of the modern dame
Is getting quite expensive.

—New York Call.

The New Term.

It is not altogether fantastic to be-
lieve that those who witnessed the
inauguration yesterday assisted also
at the inauguration of a new Wood-
row Wilson.

In this is implied no bitter criti-
cism of the historical first term that
has passed into history. It has had
its grievous mistakes; no one knows
it better than the President himself.
We think he is not only prepared to
profit by them, but will show, like
men "rising on their dead selves to
higher things," that the new era de-
mands less exacting intellectual re-
finements in the pursuit of "social
justice" and more a dynamic policy
based on the plain and elementary
requirements of nationalism.

He sounded a keynote in his
scathing rebuke to the "little group
of wilful men" on inauguration eve
that thrilled the country. It was
more in the spirit of the aggressive
leadership he revealed as governor
of New Jersey when he flashed onto
the nation's horizon. Since the world
war came to cast blight on the
American people, his policy, pro-
found and fundamentally correct as
it has been, has suffered from over-
caution, over-reserve, leading to mis-
understandings which nearly proved
his undoing last November. He was
elected, his detractors say, on the
slogan "he has kept us out of war,"
a rather common plea which the
President cannot be exactly proud
of now.

He is now on the verge of a splen-
did assertion of American rights, de-
spite the folly of the Senate. Ways
and means of arming American mer-
chant ships will, and must be found.
On this issue Woodrow Wilson can
find himself; can rise to new heights
as a leader of Americans and of
Democrats; can sound a higher note
than any that has yet come from
him. He is now an out-and-out
enemy of the mad autocracy that is
driving the German people to ruin.
By reason of his long patience and
forbearance his position is all the
more solid, and he makes no mistake
in believing that he has the vital sup-
port of America behind him.

Against the U-Boat.

The inadequacy of all present pro-
tective measures against the German
submarines is admitted. To meet
them is an elusive and difficult task.
The British admiralty has done mar-
vels in the way of fighting the wasps
which infest English coasts, but a
really effective protection against
them has not been devised.

Merely arming American merchant
ships is no solution of the difficulty.
The great majority of British ships
torpedoed, with the exception of
fishing and sailing craft are armed.
It is difficult for any gunner to spot
a periscope at more than two miles,
while a torpedo can be sent twice
that distance with a fair degree of
accuracy. No matter whether armed
to the teeth or not, if American ships
traverse the blockade zone it is only
a question of time when one of the
liners will be sunk, unless U-boat
commanders are given new instruc-
tions revising their present code as
regards neutral vessels.

Senator Stone did the navy a sorry
service in telling about the plan to
place small submarine "chasers" on
our merchantmen. This is an Ameri-
can idea, and it may yet prove the
most harassing U-boat enemy that
any nation has contributed to the
anti-submarine campaign. The idea
of establishing a cruiser lane for
armed ships through the blockade
zone is still nebulous at least so far
as the public knows.

It is evident that the brains of the
American navy are actively at work
on the submarine problem. Should
they succeed in eliminating or mod-
ifying these cold acts of savagery
decreed by Germany, Americans will
have just reason to be proud, and
the end of the war will be in sight.

Inaugural Weather.

The usual aftermath of the inaugu-
ral ceremonies is the consistent
urging of the postponement of the
date until later in the spring, and the
present occasion probably will be in
accord with those of former years.

The weather during the parade yester-
day was very much better than
that of several days previous, but it
was by no means an ideal day for
such an occasion. Yet the weather
was typically seasonable and is a
fair example of what may be expect-
ed in other years.

Although there was considerable
discomfort felt yesterday because of
the chill wind, the real damage of
such weather does not make itself
apparent until some time later. Many
cases of pneumonia doubtless will
develop as the result of yesterday's
ceremonies.

When people who have stood in
line for hours deliberately walk away
from the stands while the President
of the United States is delivering his
inaugural address, as they did yester-
day, their action speaks more
fully than words the acute physical
discomfort caused by the weather.

It would seem that every means
possible should be taken to make the
greatest event in American life ideal
in every respect, but the legislators,
although urged to do so many times,
do not seem amenable to reason.

What Leading Newspapers Say on the War Situation

The Power to Arm Ships.
(New York Times.)

The President must have the power to
supply guns and gunners to merchant
ships for the defense of our rights of
trade by sea. By a filibuster which Sen-
ator Hitchcock rightly describes as "the
most reprehensible in the history of civi-
lized government," the authority to arm
ships has been withheld from him, and it
is believed that an old and forgotten
law stands in the way of his taking that
step without special authorization. The
perverse and disloyal obstructionists
of the Senate must be overcome. Con-
gress must confer upon the President the
power granted in the Senate bill. Other-
wise the government of the United States
will fall in the performance of its primary
duty, to protect its citizens in the exer-
cise of their lawful rights.

The great authority of John Marshall
supports that opinion. "The very essence
of civil liberty consists in the right of
every individual to claim the protection
of the laws, whenever he receives an in-
jury," said Chief Justice Marshall in
Marbury vs. Madison. "The first duty
of government is to afford that protection."
He cited Blackstone's decla-
ration that "it is a settled and invari-
able principle in the laws of England that
every right, when withheld, must have a
remedy; and every injury, its proper re-
dress." That invariable principle is a
foundation stone of American institutions.
The government of the United States
has been emphatically termed a govern-
ment of laws, and not of men. It con-
tinues the Chief Justice. "It will certainly
cease to deserve this high appellation if
the laws furnish no remedy for the viola-
tion of a vested legal right." * * *

No Longer Shall the Will of the American People Be Thwarted.

(New York Herald.)

"A little group of wilful men repre-
senting no opinion but their own have
rendered the great government of the
United States helpless and contemptible."
The President's exhortation of those
members of the United States Senate
who, by resort to methods that can only
be called disgraceful, prevented that body
reaching a vote on the "armed neu-
trality" bill, accurately reflects the sen-
timent of the American people. But it
not nearly so strong as most Ameri-
cans would put it. Whatever may be
their pitiful excuses, the outstanding fact
is that in an hour of grave national
peril Senator Robert M. La Follette and
the ten others who stood with him
against a vote have done their best
to give aid and comfort to the Prus-
sianism whose boast it has been that
when a crisis came this would be found
a divided country. Fortunate will be
the eleven men now on this native
blacklist if their names do not go down
in history bracketed with that of Ben-
edict Arnold!

The country will give its hearty ap-
proval to the President's action upon
the necessity of prompt revision of the
Senate rules as it does to his criticism
of those whose act in an hour of na-
tional peril has made revision impera-
tive. Whatever may have been said in
behalf of the "unanimous consent" meth-
od of procedure in the past, whatever of
merit that method may have possessed,
the fact that it has made possible the
crippling of the nation makes inevita-
ble its end.

Call an Extra Session at Once.

(New York Tribune.)

The Tribune has no sympathy whatev-
er with the motives of the Senators
who talked the so-called armed neu-
trality bill to death. We urged Congress
to call an extra session at once, and
asked for after reducing them to pos-
sitive, concrete form. We should have
been glad to see Congress give him powers far
exceeding those which he asked for. We
believe that Congress should have de-
clared war on Germany as soon as it
learned that American lives had been lost
through the murderous attack on the La-
conia.

We regret the defeat of the armed neu-
trality bill, even though we think that
resort to armed neutrality would be a
pitifully inadequate and unworthy an-
swer to Germany's practical declaration
of war on the United States. Under ex-
isting circumstances armed neutrality can
be only a substitute for a flimsy, on Ger-
many's part a state of war already ex-
ists. She is reaping all the benefits of
that status and suffering none of its in-
conveniences. On our part a state of
peace exists. We are suffering all the
disadvantages of that status and reaping
none of its benefits. The only possible
way to rationalize the present situation
is for the United States to declare war.

Today's Events.

Masonic-National Lodge, No. 12, Myron M.
Parker, No. 2, and King David, No. 2, Lafayette
Chapter, No. 5, and Washington Naval, No. 2,
Royal Arch; Mishra Lodge of Perfection, No. 1,
Southern Star; Mishra Lodge, No. 5, and Pledge,
No. 19, Order of the Eastern Star.
Old fellows-Mount Pleasant Lodge, No. 20,
Washington, No. 8, and Golden Rule, No. 21.
Rebels-Fidelity Lodge, No. 2.
Knights of Pythias-Wesley Lodge, No. 7, Ex-
calibur, No. 11; Capital, No. 24, and Myrtle, No. 25.
Red men-Idaho Tribe, entertainment of visiting
Red Men.

AMUSEMENTS.

Belasco—"Follow Me," 8:15 p. m.
National—"Henry VIII," 8:15 p. m.
Polly—"Just a Woman," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Keith-Vaudeville, 2, 5 and 8:15 p. m.
Caret-Burlesque, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
Cosmo-Vaudeville, 12:30 to 11:30 p. m.
Columbia-Photoplays, 10:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Strand-Photoplays, 11 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Garden-Photoplays, 11 a. m. to 11 p. m.

GEN. VON ARZ NAMED HEAD.

Berlin (via Sayville wireless), March 5.—
Gen. von Arz has been appointed chief
of the Austrian general staff, suc-
ceeding Gen. Conrad von Hotzendorff, said
Vienna dispatches today.
Gen. von Hotzendorff will be employed
at another important place, it was stated.
The Emperor in a personal letter, ex-
pressed himself concerning Hotzendorff's
great services and bestowed on him the
grand cross of the Military Maria Theresa
Order, formerly won by himself.

OPHELIA'S SLATE.



Army and Navy News

Best Service Columns to City.

The plan of naval authorities for the
establishment of two submarine bases,
one at Colon and the other at Panama,
on the Canal Zone, one for twenty boats
and the other for ten, has been aban-
doned. A single base will be established,
covering both coasts, with twenty boats
in all.

The change in plans is the result of
a detailed study of the matter by the
Naval Board and the Joint Army and
Navy Board. The U. S. S. Charles-
ton, which has been serving as a mother
ship for the submarines in that quar-
ter, has been withdrawn on account of
the mobilization plans. There are five
submarines there now, and these with
the seven N-boats to be sent there short-
ly and the O-boats soon to be deliv-
ered, will bring the number up to twenty.

In its report the joint board says:
"Submarines are an essential element
of the defense of the Canal Zone and
the canal itself. In their present stage
of development they constitute such a
threat that close blockade is recognized to
be impracticable in this day, and that
alone would suffice to justify their in-
clusion in the scheme of defense. They
have, however, another sphere of use-
fulness in their ability to carry a threat
against a superior force to a distance.
They thus supplement the fixed defenses,
render any approach of a hostile expedi-
tion hazardous, and their presence would
tend to throw hostile landings farther
away from the terminals of the canal
than any fixed or mobile forces on land
possible could, even if they did not
serve to prevent a determined enemy
from landing or otherwise attacking the
canal. It is the opinion of the joint
board that submarine shore bases are
a necessity at the Panama Canal. The
joint board further recommends that ap-
propriations be sought to build up the
submarine bases at the isthmus at the
earliest date."

Tests of the system of torpedo control
invented by John Hays Hammond, Jr.,
will be conducted probably in the near
future. The joint board of army and
navy officers appointed to supervise the
tests have informed Mr. Hammond that
they are ready to test the system. The
tests will be run as soon as they can be
arranged by Mr. Hammond.

The board recently held several meet-
ings here. Mr. Hammond submitted a
proposed plan of procedure, which was
acceptable to the board. The board con-
sists of Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, Brig.
Gen. George O. Squire, chief signal of-
ficer, and Capt. Fulton Q. Gardner,
of the army, and Capt. John A. Hooge-
werf, Commander David W. Todd, and
Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan, of the navy.

The War Department is confronted by
the question as to whether army officers
who failed in examination for promotion
and who were honorably discharged from
the service should be given an opportu-
nity to return to the army under pro-
visions of the national defense act.

The law of 1890 established a policy
of eliminating permanently from the
regular army those officers not above the
rank of major who are deficient in knowl-
edge of their profession. That policy
was extended to majors of the judge
advocate general's department by a sec-
tion in the national defense act. The
act of 1890 does not permit an officer who
fails professionally to remain in his
grade, but requires his complete expul-
sion from the army. It says, in effect,
that an officer who is not competent to
exercise the duties of the higher grade
is not fit to remain in the grade in which
he is—in other words, that he lacks mili-
tary fitness for his grade.

ELEVEN GOVERNORS HERE.

Eleven governors attended the inaugu-
ration of President Wilson. The arrival
of Gov. Harrington, of Maryland, in the
Capitol yesterday, completed the gub-
ernatorial contingent. Governors Man-
ning, of South Carolina; and Bilbo, of
Mississippi, put in appearance at the
Willard Sunday morning. Gov. Kendrick,
of Wyoming, came on as Senator-elect
and was sworn in yesterday.

Governors Townsend, of Delaware; Mc-
Call, of Massachusetts; Edge, of New
Jersey; Stuart, of Virginia; Pleasant,
of Louisiana; Brumbaugh, of Pennsylvania;
Whitman, of New York; and Beckman,
of Rhode Island completed the eleven.

Warning as to Our Waning Vitality.

(By LEE HERBERT SMITH, M. D.)

In urging upon the country the ob-
servance of last December 6 as "Medi-
cal Examination Day," the Life Ex-
tension Institute issued a circular in
which it called attention to the rea-
sons why every man should take
stock of his physical condition just as
frequently as he takes stock of his
financial condition, thereby learning
his weak spots and taking measures
to repair them before it is too late.

In the spring is the best time to
take stock of one's condition. If the
blood is thin and watery, face pale or
pimply, generally weak, tired and
listless, one should take a spring tonic.
One that will do the spring house-
cleaning, an old-fashioned herbal re-
medy that was used by everybody nearly
50 years ago is still safe and sane be-
cause it contains no alcohol or nar-
cotic. It is made up of blood root,
Golden Seal root, Oregon Grape root,
Queen's root, Stone root, Black Cherry
bark—extracted with glycerine and
made into liquid or tablets. This
blood tonic was first put out by Dr.
Pierce in ready-to-use form and since
then has been sold by million bottles
as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Dis-
covery. If druggist does not keep this
in tablet form, send \$1.00 to Doc-
tor V. M. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Kidney disease carries away a large
percentage of our people. What is to
be done? The answer is easy. Eat
less meat, eat coarse, plain food, with
plenty of vegetables, drink plenty of
water between meals, and taken an
uric acid solvent after meals for
awhile, such as Anuric (double
strength), obtainable at almost any
drug store. It was first discovered by
Dr. Pierce. Most every one troubled
with uric acid finds that Anuric dis-
solves the uric acid as hot water does
sugar.—Adv.

W. B. Moses & Sons

F and Eleventh Streets

Hand-Painted
Novelties
and Gifts.

Art Needlework Salon

Exclusive
Imported
Gifts

Display and sale of the new ideas for Spring and Summer in exclusive Stamped
Gowns, Dresses, Combinations, Corset Covers, Centerpieces, Spreads, Pillow Cases, Etc.
The New Silk and Wool Yarns for Sweaters, Jackets, Scarfs, Ties, Etc., to be found
here only.

Classes in Knitting, Crocheting, Tatting, Filet Lace, Beading, and all branches of
needlework under the supervision of an expert. Daily 10 to 5:30 p. m.

Stamping, Hemstitching, Scalloping and Embroidering to order, executed in the most
approved manner.

SPECIALS

25c Stamped Corset Covers, fine nainsook, various designs.....19c Ea.
75c Stamped Gowns, fine nainsook, pretty designs.....50c Ea.
\$1.00 to \$1.75 Children's Dresses, various materials and designs; 4 to 12 years;
limited quantity.....65c to \$1.25 Ea.

A special lot of Stamped Pieces and Novelties, Half Price.

The Linen Shop

A most "Unusual Sale" of fine odd Table Cloths and Napkins at less than the import
cost of today. Made by one of the foremost mills abroad, to be closed out at the follow-
ing prices. No phone orders accepted or credits on these special items:

Cloths 2x2 yards; worth \$9.25, \$11.25 and \$11.75, for \$6.25, \$8.25 and \$8.75 Ea.
Cloths 2x2½ yards; worth \$9.00, \$10.50, \$13.00 and \$13.75, for \$6.00, \$7.50,
\$10.00 and \$10.75 Ea.

Cloths 2x3 yards; worth \$9.00, \$10.00, \$11.75 and \$14.50, for \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.75
and \$11.50 Ea.

Cloths 2½x2½ yards; worth \$14.00, for \$10.50.

Cloths 2½x2½ yards; worth \$10.50, \$11.25, \$15.00 and \$16.00, for \$7.50, \$9.25,
\$12.00 and \$13.00.

Cloths 2½x4 yards; worth \$25.00, for \$16.00.

Napkins 21x21 to 27x27 inches to match cloths; worth \$7.75, \$8.75, \$9.00, \$10.75,
\$11.25, \$12.50 and \$14.75 dozen, for \$5.75, \$6.75, \$7.00, \$8.75, \$9.25, \$10.50 and
\$12.75 dozen.

50c Hemstitched Pure Linen Huck Towels, 35c Ea.

35c Hemstitched Pure Linen Weft Huck Towels, 25c Ea.

\$1.35 "Elite" Cotton Hemmed Sheets; torn; size, 81x90 inches, \$1.00 Ea.

26c "Elite" Cotton Hemmed Pillow Cases; torn; size, 42x36 inches, 20c Ea.

\$5.00 Scalloped-edge Satin Marseilles Bed Spreads, \$4.00 Ea. Cut corner, 4 ft.
6 ins.

\$2.50 Hemmed Satin Marseilles Bed Spreads, \$2.00 Ea. Full size, heavy raised de-
signs.

Crinkle Dimity Bed Spreads, pink or blue striped. Size 72x90 inches, special, \$1.75
Ea.. Size 80x90 inches, special, \$1.85 Ea.

Blankets and Comforts

White Wool Blankets Pink or Blue Borders, steam shrunk. Wear guaranteed.

Size 66x80 inches. Special, \$6.50 pair. Size 72x84 inches. Special, \$10.00 pair.
Size 72x84 inches. Special, \$9.50 pair. Size 72x84 inches. Special, \$11.50 pair.

Plaid Blankets of novel and staple color combinations.

Size 70x80 inches. Special, \$6.50 pair. Size 72x84 inches. Special, \$9.25 pair.

Size 70x80 inches. Special, \$7.00 pair. Size 72x84 inches. Special, \$10.25 pair.

Size 72x84 inches. Special, \$12.75 pair.

Dainty Crib Blankets—White, plain colors, plaids, and checks.

Size 36x54 inches. Special, \$3.25, \$4.25, \$5.75, \$6.00 pair.

Size 42x60 inches. Special, \$4.75, \$5.50, \$7.75, \$9.25 pair.

Steamer Rugs, Auto Rugs, Indian Blankets, less 15% off.

Comforts

—of dainty plain colored silks and satins or figured centers with plain borders in
all combinations of beauty and for comfort.

Pure Sanitary Cotton Lined Comforts, \$1.35 to \$6.00 each.

Pure Down Filled Comforts, \$5.85 to \$25.00 each.

Pure Lamb's Wool Lined Comforts, \$3.45 to \$35.00 each.

Rugs and Carpets

High-grade Wilton Rugs.....8.3x10.6
